THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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NEW SERIES.

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VOL. 8, NO. 12.

Business Cards.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
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April 1, 1864—1y

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Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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December 6, 1861.

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Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

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Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

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Having located at the above place tenders his professional services to the community.
August 19, 1864.—tf

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Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
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☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
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January 1, 1864—tf.

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AUCTIONEERS AND Commission Merc
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.
PHILADELPHIA.
JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.
Apr 17, 1863—1y

McClellan vs. Lincoln.

Damning Disclosure of the Treatment of McClellan by Stanton and Lincoln.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. H. M. NAGLEE.

Secret History of the Famous First Council of War—Lincoln's Weakness and Stanton's Rudeness—A Buffoon in the White House, and a Brute in the War Department—What Stanton said of McClellan, and what he wrote to him—The Plot to Ruin McClellan and his Army Unveiled.

Losses in McClellan's and Grant's Campaign's Compared.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING REVELATION OF THE AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1864.

My Dear Sir:—Our acquaintance and all the relations that have ever existed between us are confined to two or three accidental meetings; at one of which you were pleased to refer to the lasting impression made upon you when a poor boy, by the kindness of my father who always took you by the hand and gave you cheering, friendly words of encouragement and advice. You were pleased to acknowledge to the son, the kind and valuable influence received by you from the father, and to proffer your friendly services whenever they would be acceptable.

Under the above circumstances, you prepared for me and my friends no ordinary surprise when you deliberately composed, delivered and published in *The Press*, of the 23d inst., a voluntary, unprovoked attack upon me in the following words:

"It got out that the President was determined to have the army moved, and it was found that General McClellan had no plan; and here I may state that we owe the Peninsula campaign to those distinguished Senators, Latham, of California, and Rice, of Minnesota, and a brigadier in the column of Jos. Hooker. Gen. McClellan's plan was concocted by others, and put into his hands. It was agreed on in a council of war. That plan was submitted to the President. It was submitted in the presence of S[illegible] put them through a strict course of examination. One General, Blenker, owned that he did not understand the plan, but would sustain it, as he thought he had to obey the mandates of his chief. General Naglee was one of those present, and Stanton observed that he had but one star. 'Sir,' said Mr. Stanton, 'you have no right here!' 'I am representing Gen. Hooker,' said he. It was afterwards found out that General Naglee was absent without leave, and that fighting Joe Hooker knew nothing of the council. [Applause.]"

Now, my dear sir, this statement is simply false, and on the part of your friend, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, maliciously false.

The Peninsular campaign was not indicated by "Senators Latham of California, and Rice of Minnesota, and a brigadier in the column of Joseph Hooker," as asserted by you. General Naglee was at Washington with proper leave, and with the full knowledge of General Hooker, and was a member of the council of war by direction of Gen. McClellan, to represent the division of the army at Budd's Ferry, in the absence of Gen. Hooker, who was too far removed from Washington to be present. And unfortunately for the veracity of Mr. Stanton, the impertinent remarks which you ascribe to him could not have been made, for there were no officers of the council of war entitled at that time to more than one star.

Now Judge, you know or should know, that the reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and veracity is not above suspicion, and that you may well believe anything that may be said regarding his great incivility and rudeness, for, not excepting yourself, I have never seen or heard of any officer or civilian who did not condemn him for the utter want of all of the requisites of a gentleman.

This is not the first time Mr. Stanton has been guilty of the most deliberate, malicious misrepresentation, and for your gratification I will relate an instance that occurred upon my arrival in Washington, immediately after the conclusion of "the seven days' fight," in the beginning of July of 1862, and when I was surprised to learn that during the continuance of that desperate struggle, and during the time of dreadful suspense, whilst nothing could be heard of Gen. McClellan and his gallant army, Mr. Stanton had everywhere denounced Gen. McClellan as a traitor to his country, and as incapable of commanding a regiment.—I learned this from a number of the members of Congress, who were astonished and confounded, and with pain eagerly sought from me some explanation of such extraordinary conduct, I could render them no satisfaction, but reported the circumstance to Gen. McClellan upon my arrival at his headquarters on the following day, the 8th of July. His surprise, Judge, was greater than mine; without uttering a word, he turned to his portfolio, took from it a letter which he placed before me, and said: "Read that; I have just received it from Mr. Stanton."

With his consent, I made a copy of the letter, and, returning to Washington, placed it in the hands of those who had heard the denunciations of Mr. Stanton, and who had advised me of them. They desired to read it to [illegible] Senate, and to publish the outrage and the Mc[illegible]tion, and they telegraphed to General [illegible] his permission, which he declined to give. [illegible] the letter: The following is a copy of

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless.
Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President
Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.
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This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

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JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
November 6, 1863.

[illegible] own base and selfish purposes. No man had ever a truer friend than I have been to you, and shall continue to be. You are seldom absent from my thoughts, and I am ready to make any sacrifice to aid you. Time allows me to say no more than that I pray Almighty God to deliver you and your army from all peril, and lead you on to victory.

Yours truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

Now, Judge, what think you of this man, who, made Secretary of War by the request and influence of Gen. McClellan, was villifying and abusing and uttering falsehoods against him, and who could at the same time sit down and deliberately write such a letter?

You have referred to the council of war held in Washington in March of 1862. Every effort has been made, in vain, to bring the proceedings of that council before the public. A call was made for them in the House of Representatives, and was tabled by the Republican party. A request made by the recorder of that council, of Mr. Stanton, to allow him to have the proceedings made up in proper form, was refused in a most rude and insulting manner, and the papers have never been allowed to leave his possession since.

Now, Judge, for your especial benefit, I will relate the history of that important event, that you may, if you will, do justice to all concerned.

The council of war consisted of Brigadier Generals Sumner, McDowell, Franklin, F. J. Porter, McCall, Heintzleman, Keyes, A. Porter, W. F. Smith, Bernard, Blenker, Naglee. Each entitled to but "one star." It was called together by order of General McClellan on the night of March 7th, of 1862, to convene at 10 a. m., on the following day.

Gen. McClellan came into the council room at the hour appointed, and, placing on the table a large map, explained his proposed Peninsular Campaign, which before this time I believe to have been known to no one present ex. Porter. Upon retiring, he left upon the table, for the consideration of the council, the following inquiries:

I. Whether it is advisable that the base of operations shall be changed, the transportation being ready at Annapolis in all of next week.

II. Whether it is better to make an advance to the front before changing the base, should such a change be determined upon.

III. Whether a forward movement, with the object of destroying the river batteries, is advisable, and when it can be commenced, and whether the naval force, with the assistance of the Ericsson battery, can alone accomplish that object.

After a session of three hours, the council were summoned to appear before the President. He advised them that he was quite unwell and exceedingly nervous, that the pressure had been intense against Gen. McClellan. He expressed himself gratified to have the opportunity to see and know the officers of the army, and to be instructed by them in regard to army matters, which were to him very incomprehensible.

I informed him that, as recorder of the council of war which had held its session by order of Gen. McClellan, I would advise him of the result of its proceedings, and then read them to him. "What," said he, "have the council decided by a vote of eight to four—two to one—in favor of the Peninsular campaign?" He then asked many questions in regard to the same, until Mr. Stanton came in, and I proposed to read the proceedings to him. He replied, "Give me the papers, I'll read them myself," and, after reading them over and preparing his notes, he, as you say, "put them (the council) through the strict course of examination" which you refer to. This examination, made for the purpose of neutralizing the effect of the decision of the council of war on the mind of the President, and thus carry out the objects of those who had been insisting upon the removal of Gen. McClellan, lasted four or five hours, during which time it was only interrupted by an occasional expression of the President, indicating his satisfaction and gratification at the many explanations of the military movements contemplated, and which he had not before been able to comprehend.

It was now getting dark. Mr. Stanton's questions indicated approaching exhaustion, and finding there was a silence which called for a cessation of hostilities on his part for the night, Mr. Lincoln expressed himself highly gratified with the interview, said he was impressed with the earnestness and intelligence of the officers present, and that he had every confidence in them. He now determined not to remove Gen. McClellan, as he had promised to do, but that he should make his campaign, as approved by the council of war, under restrictions, which he would make known on the following morning, at ten o'clock, when he desired that none of them should leave the city.

Before leaving the President, the Recorder of the Council approached the Secretary, and said: "If you please, Mr. Stanton, permit me to have the proceedings of the Council of War that they may be copied in a fair hand, and General Sumner, the President of the Council, will sign them, the Recorder will sign them, and they will then be in proper form." "I'm just as good a judge of the form as you are," was the reply of your friend.

Other incivilities have been attempted by Mr. Stanton towards me, the manner and result of which he has neither forgotten nor for-

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the *TUESDAY* (8th) *DAY OF NOVEMBER*, 1864 at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at

"I will permit Gen. McClellan to carry out his campaign. He shall leave sufficient force to defend the works before Washington. He shall embark 50,000 men from Annapolis, and then, unless the batteries on the Potomac, which you assure me will necessarily be abandoned are withdrawn or silenced, I shall reserve my authority to embark other troops." He then said, "I have determined to divide Gen. McClellan's army into four corps, and I shall appoint the commanders of them." And afterwards he promoted the four officers who had opposed General M'Clellan's campaign, three of whom he appointed to the command of corps, and with the exception of Generals Franklin and Smith, who have been the subjects of constant annoyance and indignities since, *the others have all been dismissed from the army.*

The Peninsular campaign was proposed by Gen. McClellan whilst commander-in-chief of the armies of United States, and was intended to be made with the forces then under his command in Eastern Virginia, estimated at over 200,000 men. It was so accepted by the President, and the movement was commenced upon that basis. General McClellan had scarcely left Washington to take the field, when the Secretary of War relieved him of all the armies not under his, Gen. McClellen's immediate command, and assumed command of them himself. The troops left in northeartern Virginia were placed under command of McDowell, Banks, Fremont and Sigel, each being independent of each other, and of General McClellan, and all subject to the order of Mr. Stanton.—Whilst the above division of our army was taking place, the Confederates concentrated theirs until, on the 25th day of June, Gen. M'Clellan found himself before Richmond with 85,000 men (including M'Call's division,) and was attacked by the concentrated Confederate force of 175,000 at the very moment when M'Dowell, under protest withdrew his assistance from M'Clellan, by the orders of the President and Secretary of War.

[illegible] Gen. Grant did not

That of Chancellorsville, in which the casualties of that army were estimated at 30,000 men, and which but for the Providential killing of Stonewall Jackson would have been annihilated, was planned by the President and General Hooker, or to use the President's own words, by "Joe and I," of which the Secretary of War and General Halleck were kept profoundly ignorant, and was not commenced until May 2, 1862; whilst that of the Peninsula, for the delay of which M'Clellan was so much censured, was commenced on the 25th of March 1862, forty days in advance of either of the others.

Why this bitter enmity and persecution of Gen. McClellan, why in the begining of March was the President pressed to death to remove him, even before he had made his first trial in command of the Army of the Potomac? Why did a distinguished member of the Senate on the 17th of March, write me: "The cry against McClellan is increasing; every effort is being made to crush him?" What possible chance had Gen. M'Clellan to succeed, when his own government did everything in their power to embarrass his movements, and break him down? One would think his task sufficiently onerous, laborious, and responsible, when, without experience, after the first disastrous route at Bull Run, he reorganized the armies of the United States and was preparing to fight them without the additional conviction being forced upon him at every step that his own Government were determined "to crush him."

Judge, you and I met within ten days after the dreadful battles before Richmond. You attacked Gen. M'Clellan with a bitterness and feeling that ill becomes a Christian gentleman. I then begged you not to break down General McClellan until you had given him a fair trial, and until you had found a better man, and challenged you to name a better general. I now do the same thing, and appeal to the record of the past thirty months and to the rivers of blood that have flown since to sustain what I then asserted. I refer you to the opinions of foreign officers, and I assure you that among the old officers of the army I shall be fully sustained.

The preference of Gen. M'Clellan for the Peninsular campaign and the condemnation of the President's plan have been fully sustained. The families and friends of the 130,000 men lost south of the Rapidan since the 4th of May last proclaim it everwhere. Mr. Stanton told the country at that time, that he had a hundred thousand men more than he wanted, and now he tells you he wants a hundred thousand more men.

Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan with an army variously estimated from 100 and eighty thousand to 120,000
He afterwards added Butler's 40,000
He was reinforced 40,000

Making, exclusive of Sigel's 30,000 . . 200,000
On the 1st of Sept. our forces were estimated, exclusive of Sheridan's 30,000, at 50,000
Gen. Lee had on the Rapidan, after he had concentrated his army 85,000
Beauregard joined him at Richmond with his forces from the South, which, with those near Petersburg amounted to . . 30,000
Breckinridge brought 10,000
And Lee was reinforced probably 30,000

Making in all 205,000
On the 1st of Sept. his forces were estimated at Richmond, at 45,000
Exclusive of Early's command 30,000
Showing the discharge and loss from Grant to be 150,000
And that of Lee to be 85,000

Judge Kelley, were the record of the council of war, and that of "the strict course of examination" made by Mr. Stanton, indicating the very difficulties and dreadful losses Grant has lately sustained, ever placed before him? And why not? And who is responsible for the 100,000 men unnecessarily and wickedly sacrificed south of the Rapidan, in the experiment made to prove that General McClellan and the council of war were wrong, and that the President's plan was right?

The army of the United States, as you found it at the commencement of this war, was composed of a high-toned, intelligent, honorable, gallant set of men, fully equal to the contest before them; they had always studiously avoided all political connections, many of them had been thirty years in the service of their country, and had never voted. They held their country and the honor and integrity of it before every other consideration. Had a rule been adopted requiring that no political subject should be introduced into the army, but that all political rights should be respected, and had army officers only been held responsible for the conduct of the war, it would have terminated long ago.

Why have M'Clellan, and Sedgewick, and M'Pherson, and Bayard, and Franklin, and Buell, and Meade, and Averill, and Porter, and a score of other general officers, with hundreds, if not thousands of officers of an inferior grade been offended and held back, and many of them dismissed from the army without a word of explanation, an arbitrary act unknown in Great Britain, whilst Pope, and Burnside, and Hooker, and Butler and Hunter and Banks, and Sigel and Sickels, and hundreds of others, certainly no better than the former, have been preferred? Why was Gen. Stone, than whom there is not a more loyal man, and accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier in the country, confined in prison for 15 months? And when released by an act of Congress, why was it that neither the President, nor Secretary of War, nor Secretary of State, or other persons at Washington would assent to any knowledge or any participation in the arrest? Such outrages are calculated to break down the honor and *esprit du corps* of any army, and all have looked on with disgust and horror, and pain [illegible]ful injustice and outrages that have old friends and comrades in arms, whom they know incapable of an ungentlemanly, dishonorable, unsoldierly or disloyal act.

Why did the Committee on the Conduct of the War investigate and falsify with such nice precision the conduct of M'Clellan and his friends, and overlook the volume of charges filed in the War Department against Fremont, and Sigel, and Hunter, and others, and entirely overlooked the immense slaughter at Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg, and south of the Rapidan? Why did a secret political inquisition, with no other pretext than they suspected him of political ambition, sit over five hundred days and manufacture over seventeen hundred pages of *ex parte* testimony against a young officer, a Christian gentleman, an honest man, who heaven only knows, never had but one purpose and that to serve his country and his God?

You know, Judge, that whilst in Washington General McClellan studiously avoided all political association, and to such an extent that many of his friends of both parties were much offended.

The first knowledge that I ever had of any political ambition on his part was after he had been retired from active service and sent in disgrace to New Jersey, and this was after his fitness for the succession had been discovered by Mr. Lincoln, and the people had signified their affection for him. His letters and orders have been called political, but they were eminently proper, and refer entirely to the military policy of the country. But, Judge, suppose we admit that General McClellan had an ambition to be President of the United States, was it not a laudable ambition, and is there any impropriety in it? Is the field not open to him as well as to Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Fremont, or Mr. Chase, or the many others infinitely his inferiors?

So far as the objections to his military qualification are concerned we have only to remind you that, within the last sixty days a confidential friend of the President was sent to offer him one of the most important commands of the army. But this proposition was coupled with the most dishonorble condition that he should decline to be a candidate for the Presidency. Gen. McClellan restrained his indignation and replied to the bearer of the message, "Go back to Washington, and say to the President for me, that when I receive official written orders he shall have my answer."

Beware, Judge, of the intemperate abuse of your political opponents, as proud and loyal as you are, who would rather see the Continent of America sink into the ocean with all that dwells upon it, than see our nationality destroyed: who will not endure this constant usurpation of authority and encroachment upon their rights, and whom you may drive into a dreadful conflict, in which the Abolitionist and the negro may find themselves arrayed against all who will unitedly stand, hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder, in defence of the Constitution and the fundamental laws of the land.

Very respectfully,
HENRY M. NAGLEE.
To Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, Philadelphia.

☞The recent draft has drawn largely upon the public officers of Sullivan county. It has taken the Sheriff, Prothonotary, (C. C. Finch,) Register and Recorder, and Treasurer. Michael Meylert, editor of the Democrat, is also a conscript.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less $1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 30

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square	$3 50	$4 75	$8 00
Two squares	5 00	7 00	10 00
Three squares	6 50	9 00	15 00
½ Column	12 00	20 00	35 00
One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors' notices $1.50, if under 10 lines, $2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estrays, $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

"A BARREN WASTE."

Gen. Hunter brought destruction upon the town of Chambersburg by his atrocious conduct in the valley of Virginia. In removing him from that department, it was supposed that Mr. Lincoln meant to put a stop to his mode of making war on the enemy, and the people of the border counties of Pennsylvania breathed freer and deeper. They will be surprised and alarmed to learn that the rebels have been furnished with fresh excuses for the commission of outrages, by a no less distinguished personage than the Lieutenant General of the United States Army. The following is from a letter from the Valley of Virginia to the New York *Herald:*

On Thursday, September 29, Gen. Custer's and Merritt's divisions were sent up the Valley to destroy, according to the following order:

Headquarters, &c.—Do all the damage you can to the railroad and crops. Carry off stock of all descriptions and negroes, so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year, let the Shenandoah Valley remain a barren waste. U. S. Grant.

It is further given out that Gen. Grant has ordered the above to be so completely carried out that a crow, flying over the Valley, will have to carry its own rations.

All the day of the 29th both Custer and Merritt were engaged in destroying the crops, mills and all property of use to the rebel army. The scene presented on this occasion was indeed a very saddening, but still a very necessary one. In the course of the day we destroyed enough wheat to subsist the whole rebel army for a year to come, besides collecting fifteen hundred head of cattle and about three thousand sheep.

On Friday, the 30th, the destruction and collection operations were continued. When the rebel Generals Stuart and Hampton made their famous cavalry raid through Franklin and Adams counties, in the fall of 1862, they did not destroy or injure a single building, with the exception of the railroad depot and shops, and a warehouse containing Government arms and ammunition. They passed by scores of mills filled with flour and grain, and hundreds of the largest barns in the State, crammed with the rich and recently gathered harvests of that highly productive region, and yet never applied a match to a single one of them.

The next year Lee came with his whole army into the Cumberland Valley. They spread all over Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams counties, and visited every mill and nearly every barn in all of them; and yet, when they [illegible] Chambersburg, learning that threats had been made to destroy the extensive mills located near the heart of the town, some of the officers, without being requested to do so by the owner of the mills or by any other of the citizens, sent a guard with strict orders to permit no damage to be done to them. Nor were they damaged in the slightest degree.

When the rebels came again, they came in wrath, to avenge Hunter's outrages in the valley, and the centennial anniversary of the fair and flourishing town of Chambersburg was celebrated in a way that will never be forgotten by the witnesses of the scene.

The man who thinks it impossible for the rebels to come into Pennsylvania again, must be influenced by his hopes of the future rather than by his experience of the past. But it ought to be remembered that the tide of victory has on several occasions set quite as strongly in our favor as it has for the last month or two, only to be turned against us by the skill and enterprise of the enemy, or by the bungling of our Administration. It is therefore by no means impossible, and indeed it is not at all improbable, that before the close of this unfortunate war, the rebel army may again tread the soil of Pennsylvania. This is almost certain to be the case in the event of Mr. Lincoln's reelection. He offers them nothing but ruin and degradation as the reward of their submission; and if he is again elected, they will carry on the war with redoubled energy.

And *how* will they carry it on if its ever varying fortunes should enable them to come here again! *This is a question that the people of Lancaster county should ponder seriously.* Lee, if he comes again, may not confine his operations to the Cumberland Valley and its immediate neighborhood. Having twice failed to accomplish his leading objects by giving battle in that region, he will be very apt to try a new field next time.

Where would he find richer spoil than in Lancaster, the garden of America? And if he should come with a determination to avenge the work of destruction which appears to be going on in the valley of Virginia by order of Gen. Grant, with the sanction of President Lincoln, and most probably by his express direction, where else would he find so many mills and well-filled barns to destroy, or such fertile fields to convert into "a barren waste?"

Republican farmers of Lancaster county, you are standing over a volcano which your votes on Tuesday next may throw into action, and which may swallow up and consume all that your industry has acquired. If you give a majority in this county heavy enough to carry the State for Lincoln, and thus give the sanction of your approval to the savage warfare he is now waging in the valley of Virginia, you will have yourselves to blame if the torch of the rebel shall one day set your mills and your barns in a blaze.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞**The laboring man who votes for Lincoln, we care not to what party he may belong, will "repent of it in sackcloth and ashes," if he lives to the end of another Presidential term. Four years of his rule ought to satisfy any man of sense.**

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—"The Union at all hazards."

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.—"Abolition at all hazards."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.
B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.
FRIDAY : : OCTOBER, 21, 1864.

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE,
ROBERT L. JOHNSON, of Cambria,
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 Wm. Loughlin,
2 E. R. Helmbold,
3 Edward P. Dunn,
4 T. McCullough,
5 Edward T. Hess,
6 Philip S. Gerhard,
7 George P. Lepler,
8 Michael Seltzer,
9 Patrick McAvoy,
10 T. H. Walker,
11 O. S. Dimmick,
12 A. B. Dunning,
13 Paul Leidy,
14 Robert Sweinford,
15 John Ahl,
16 George A. Smith,
17 Thaddeus Banks,
18 H. Montgomery,
19 John M. Irvine,
20 J. M. Thompson,
21 Rasselas Brown,
22 James P. Barr,
23 Wm. J. Koontz,
24 W. Montgomery.

"To Whom it may Concern."

Abraham Lincoln, of March 4th, 1861, and Abraham Lincoln, of July 18th, 1864, cut the following figures:

Lincoln's Inaugural, March 4, 1864.	*Lincoln to the Rebel Commissioners, July 18, 1864.*
I declare that I have no purpose, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have NO LAWFUL RIGHT TO DO SO, and have NO INCLINATION TO DO SO. * * The RIGHT of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment EXCLUSIVELY, is ESSENTIAL to the balance of power on which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depend.	Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY and comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have conduct both ways.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.	ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Rally, Once Again!

[illegible] county, will be held at FYAN'S MILLS, on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Democrats of St. Clair, Union, and adjoining tps., will assemble in MASS MEETING at ST. CLAIRSVILLE, on Saturday, Oct. 29th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Democrats of Cumberland Valley will assemble at CENTREVILLE, on Wednesday, Nov. 2d, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Democrats of Southampton will meet at ADAMS' MILL, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, and at Cavender's Store on the evening of the same day.

The Democrats of Londonderry and the adjacent districts in Maryland, will meet at PALO ALTO, on Thursday, Nov. 3d, at 1o'clock P. M,

The Democrats of South and Middle Woodberry and adjoining townships will meet at WATERSIDE, on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Once more to Work.

Freemen of Bedford county! prepare yourselves once more to meet the enemy on the 8th of November. You have nobly passed through the preliminaries of the great campaign of the ever memorable Presidential contest of 1864! You have covered yourselves with unfading glory, and it remains now for you to follow up the prestige of victory, and all will be well.—Remember the great interests at stake in the struggle before you. Remember that this is a contest for constitutional freedom, for the salvation of our glorious old Union, for the overthrow of the most corrupt and incapable Administration that ever ruled over a free people, and for the riddance of the most odious tyranny that ever disgraced a Nation. Let all who are in favor of wiping out the disgraces of the past four years, exercise a sleepless vigilance until the great contest is ended. We have routed our opponent; let us not be blinded by the delusion that he will not again appear to give us battle. His cause is a desperate one; he is fighting for power and for plunder. With the "Constitution and the Union" as our watchword, let us flock round the banner of our country, and like a band of freemen, struggling to perpetuate the liberties of our fathers, let us in November, meet the partisans of tyranny and give them a Waterloo defeat!

"The combat deepens, on ye brave,
Who march to glory or the grave!"

Don't like it.

The Shoddyites don't like the manner in which they were defeated in this county. They little expected such an overwhelming defeat, and there has been a great deal of lip-biting and gnashing of teeth in consequence. In fact so sanguine were they of wiping out the Democratic majority of last fall, that their leaders boasted abroad of carrying the county by a handsome vote. 677 majority is a bitter pill for them to swallow. "Grin and bear it," Abs, and look out for the Ides of November!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Vice President Stephens on Peace.

Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the rebel confederacy, has written a very remarkable letter on the subject of peace. Mr. Stephens has always been an earnest and eloquent advocate of the old Union, and was the last man in his State to consent to the doctrine of secession. It will be remembered that more than a year ago he left Richmond for Washington with terms of peace and re-union, but was refused a hearing, or even permitted to come to the latter place, because, forsooth, his "terms" did not include the "abandonment of slavery!" Speaking of this war, Mr. Stephens uses the following language:

"Allow me now to say to you that no person living can feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do."

He also favors a Convention of the States, as "one step in the right direction" and thinks it might prove a "medium to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife." We have frequently said that if the proper assurances were given to the people of the South, that if their rights as States in the Union would be respected, a re-union might be effected. Unless we conclude to make this a war of extermination on the Southern people, it must be ended sooner or later by negotiation. What the people of the South expect, or, according to Mr. Stephens, what they alone desire, "is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved—that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States. *It is the only key note to peace—permanent, lasting peace*—consistent with the security of the public liberty."

We have given some of the most prominent features of this address, and coming from such an authority it is full of meaning. It is in striking contrast with the blood and thunder epistles that emanate from the partisans of the war now waged against the South. If it reflects the sentiments of a majority of the people south of Mason and Dixon's line, then, if conservative principles prevail in the North, we hail it as a ray of light which will brighten into a glorious and permanent re-union and happy, lasting peace.

Attend to the Soldiers.

We daily hear of cases where Democratic soldiers were unable to vote at the late election, on account of not having tickets. Let this not be the case at the next election. Let every man appoint himself a committee of one to see that his friends in the army are supplied with McClellan Electoral tickets. The soldiers are interested in having their old Commander elected President, and to bring this about, they [illegible] assessment, and tax receipts, [illegible] tickets, should be sent to all who were neglected before. The proper blanks for proxies, can be had by application to the Chairman of the County Committee. Let every man do his duty in this matter.

Treating with Rebels.

Whenever the Democrats talk of compromise, or a convention of the States, the Abolitionists raise the cry of "traitor," and say it is treason to treat with rebels in arms. How will this work as applied to Lincoln? Let us see. In his "to whom it may concern," Mr. Lincoln says:—"Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and *the abandonment of slavery*, &c., will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States." Is this not a proposition to treat with rebels in arms? Certainly it is. Why is not the cry of treason raised by the Abolitionists against the President?

Mr. Lincoln and Tennessee.

A delegation of men from Tennessee, whose "loyalty" has never been called into question, waited on President Lincoln a few days ago, with a petition for the redress of grievances, suffered at the hands of Gov. Johnson, military agent for that State, also candidate for Vice President on the Lincoln ticket. The petitioners clearly set forth the gross violations of state and National Constitutions, the insult offered to all Tennesseans by Gov. Johnson's proclamations and test oath by which the people are called upon to perjure themselves, and appealed to the President, in strong but decorous language, to right the wrongs heaped upon them.—How were they received? Why the President, as usual, treated the whole matter as a "joke." He said it was a scheme concocted by the "New York politicians," and gave this emphatic answer:—"*I expect to let the friends of Geo. B. McClellan to manage their side of this contest in their own way; and I will manage my side of it in my way.*" What cares the President for the suffering and wrongs of the people? He is too busily engaged in President making: he is fully determined to re-elect himself, and he is going to take "my way" for doing it. A part of that "way" was developed in Indiana recently.—What a humiliating spectacle, to see the President dipping into the filthy pool of party politics, while he loses sight of the suffering of his country and its people!

New York Illuminated.

New York city was illuminated on Monday evening last, and a national salute fired, in honor of the Democratic victory in Pennsylvania. Our triumph is properly appreciated in the Empire City.

The place of holding the teachers' examination in Harrison township is changed from Mann's Choice to Buffalo Mills. Teachers and Directors please notice.

Bedford County Ection Returns---Official.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration and healing the

Save your Children. No child need

WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIA
REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR
Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchi Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,
INCLUDING EVEN
CONSUMPTION.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

So general has the use of this remedy become, a so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and fi utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony the many who from long suffering and settled dise have by its use been restored to pristine vigor a health. We can present a mass of evidence in pr of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler.

Well known and much respected among the Germ population in this country, makes the following sta ment for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family impo tant benefits from the use of your valuable prepar tion—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affor me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Som eight [illegible]

The November Election.

The importance of the November election should never be lost sight of. The people will then be called upon to decide the greatest issues that were ever brought before the American people. It is not a question, as some would make us believe, whether we will support the Government, but whether we want some one else to administer it. The gross incapacity of the present "powers that be" to administer the Government properly, is apparent to all. In fact the frequent and outrageous violations of the Constitution and the rights of the people, have led many to question seriously whether we had a Government at all. It certainly has not been a government of the people, and the people alone can bring it back to what it was intended to be by the framers thereof. Are the people resolved to be ruled only by the consent of the governed, or are they ready to become the slaves of petty tyrants? The November election will decide the question.

The Districts.

We have carried the Judicial, Congressional and Legislative districts by the fair and legitimate vote of the people. What fraud and force in the army will do, remains to be seen. We doubt not that the rascality of the Abolitionists, will again, as in the past, overslaugh the fairly expressed will of the people. Well, if the people will submit, there is an end of it. We give the official vote of the several districts:

CONGRESS.

COFFROTH'S	Maj:	KOONTZ'S	Maj:
Adams,	411	Somerset,	771
Franklin,	69		
Bedford,	670		
Coff. Maj:	660		

JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

KIMMELL'S	Maj:	KING'S	Maj:
Bedford,	631	Somerset,	794
Fulton,	283		
Franklin,	112		
Kim. Maj:	232		

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

MEYERS'	Maj:	ARMSTRONG'S	Maj:
Bedford,	666	Somerset,	752
Fulton,	288		
FINDLAY'S	Maj:	ROSS'	Maj:
Bedford,	667	Somerset,	775
Fulton,	287		

MEYERS' maj. over Armstrong,	202
" " " Ross,	179
FINDLAY'S " " Armstrong,	202
" " " Ross,	179

This is the way the people at home vote.

The Result in the State.

The Home Vote Democratic.

Democratic Gain 20,000.

The majorities in the several congressional districts, foot up about 4,500 in favor of the Democracy, showing a Democratic gain since last year, of 20,000! The abolitionists are now busily engaged in manufacturing returns from the army, in order to overcome this handsome majority. But all their efforts will not avail them on the 8th of November.

Frauds in Indiana.

Every day more and more of the outrageous frauds committed in the late election in Indiana are coming to light. That it was no election at all, no free voice of the people is clearly evident. The Administration, aided by Gov. Morton, fearing a rebuke for its criminal incompetency, did all in its power to prevent a free election. Hundreds of men were arrested, and dragged away from their homes for no other crime than a freely expressed determination to vote and work for the Democratic ticket. A horde of armed soldiers, who were badly needed elsewhere, were sent into the state to drive men away from the polls if they attempted to vote against the Administration. Whole regiments of Massachusetts soldiers, who had no more right to vote there than the man in the moon, deposited their ballots as freely as they would have done in their own Yankeedom. And yet, with all this corruption and fraud, the election is heralded by the Abolition press as a "*great Union Triumph*," a triumph of "*Liberty!*" Great Heaven! how long will such outrages upon the rights of a free people be permitted?

A Soldier's Letter.

We have before us a letter from a soldier in one of the hospitals at Washington, to his wife, in which he says that he can never get a pass merely because he is a Democrat. He wanted a furlough to come home, and was told he could have one if he would vote for "Old Abe." His indignant reply was, "I wouldn't vote for Abe Lincoln if I never got home!" It appears from his letter that Republican soldiers get furloughs, but Democrats must stay in the hospitals. It is a burning shame that the Administration thus discriminates between men who have left their homes for the same purpose, that of fighting the battles of the Union.

To the People of Bedford County.

"We came, we saw, we conquered." When success has been achieved it is but proper to look back at some of the causes which have produced it, and from that try to improve in the future. We have carried the State, the Judge, our Congressman, and the whole county ticket by the home vote; the latter by an overwhelming majority. Why is this great change worked in so short a time? the *change* must come from people changing. Why do they change? because the Administration in its miserable war policy for the negro instead of for the Union, has lengthened out the strife till the end cannot be seen. Hence 65 cents for coffee, $1,00 for muslin, 50 cents for calico, 40 cents for sugar, $15 for boots, $2 for cassinette and everything else in proportion, and still going up—and whilst these things are *five* prices, the farmer's wheat, and the laboring man's wages are not *two* prices. And besides all this, and worst of all, is draft, draft, draft—dragging fathers, sons, husbands and brothers away from their homes, or hunting them through the mountains. These are the arguments that come home to the people, and these things not only stir up and determine Democrats to strike, but appeal to the honest, independent Republicans of the country, to choose for themselves and vote for a change that cannot make things worse, but must make them better.

The people want relief from these terrible times, and now, as it is in their hands, they [illegible]. Then let no man who cherishes the torch ere long applied to his own dwelling as in the Shenandoah, sleep and slumber until the polls close on the evening of the 8th of November.

We congratulate the Democracy and the fearless honest men of the opposition, who have helped on to the favorable turn given to public events. Maryland even is with us.—Let us take courage and end these evil times.

O. E. SHANNON,
Chairman County Committee.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE, No. 612 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILA. October 14.

Returns from the elections held on Tuesday last have come to hand, sufficient to prove beyond question that *we have triumphed in the state by a majority of seven to ten thousand of the home votes.* The votes of the soldiers in the hospitals and in the army, may, or may not, reduce this aggregate.

We congratulate you on this glorious result! All honor to the noble and faithful men who have achieved such a victory, in spite of the frowns of power, the corruption of money and the influence of a blind and remorseless fanaticism!

Our victory, however, is but half completed. We hold the vantage ground so gloriously obtained only for one grand movement more—to reclaim, in November, the threatened liberties of our country, and restore to it the peace and prosperity of former times.

We conjure you, then, by all that freemen hold dear, to rally once more for a final struggle! Organize anew! Shake off the creeping apathy which comes too often after a successful contest! and let us hurl from power the insolent contemners of the people's rights! overthrowing at the same time the hand of public plunderers which follow in their train.

By order of the committee:

C. L. WARD, Chairman.
Robert J. Hemphill, Secretary.

Facts--Will they be Heeded?

We ask attention to the facts telegraphed to the *World* from Mr. Cox's district, Ohio, showing the infamous conduct of Lincoln's officers in destroying the polls, to prevent the soldiers from voting. Nothing outside of Russia or Naples ever equalled this despotism. As it was, the gallant Cox nearly annihilates the Abolition majority of 5,000 of last year: and would have been elected now on a *fair vote.*

The announcement of General Hovey, in Indiana, that he would prevent the McClellan men from carrying the State election by his direct use of military force, was followed by a speech from Mr. Kilpatrick, the Lincoln candidate for State Treasurer, who made this decoration:

"THE BALLOT BOX IN THIS COUNTRY IS PLAYED OUT, THE COUNTRY'S INTERESTS ARE TO BE CONTROLLED HEREAFTER BY A CENTRALIZED POWER."

In the entire Northwest, a military organization of Abolition partisans has been secretly going on, under the lead of Lincoln's officials, for two months. Gen. Hovey gave expression to the purpose of this secret and sinister movement, in his significant announcement. These alarming proceedings led the Democratic State Committee in the interest of liberty and peace, to propose to Gov. Morton to unite in a joint address to Democrats and Loyal Leagues alike to lay down their arms, but he refused. Now we see the announcement of facts like these:

"Terrorism in Indiana—Military Despotism throughout the State—McClellan Meetings Broken up and McClellan Men Arrested—Union Men Dragged from their Beds at Midnight by Soldiers."

The portentous signs are that Lincoln is resolved to hold his place, if possible, by fraud and *force*, if the people will not uphold him.

Look at the Tennessee bogus election. Look at these outrages in the West!

Victory.

A glorious victory has been achieved in the gallant State of Pennsylvania, over combinations of fraud, government patronage, and the most lavish expenditure of money. The cause of THE UNION AT ALL HAZARDS has triumphed.

The battle has been the South Mountain of the campaign, which will be followed in November by another Antietam for the Union and the Constitution.

The result assures the state for McClellan and Pendleton, and justifies our expectation of triumphant success in the national election in November.

It is recommended to the various Democratic and Union organizations in the city of New York to illuminate their respective headquarters and to assemble thereat on Monday evening, the 17th inst, in honor of the auspicious result in the Keystone State; that national salutes be fired in the public squares; and that the city of New-York, true to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, under their chosen leader McClellan, send congratulations to our brothers in Pennsylvania on their hard earned and triumphant success.

AUGUST BELMONT,
Chairman of Democratic National Committee.

The November Elections.

The result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, as well as the recent town vote in Connecticut, settles the question that the political tide is running heavily against the Administration.

All the gain is on the side of the Democratic party, and now that the current has fairly set in, it will move with accelerated force up to the time the November vote is taken. The present is a good time, therefore, to present some estimates of the probable result in several states when the Presidential vote is taken.

The whole number of votes in the electoral college, (not counting Tennessee or Louisiana,) is two hundred and thirty one, of which one hundred and sixteen are required to give a clear majority and elect a President. Now, can General McClellan secure one hundred and sixteen votes? We think—nay, we are sure, he can and will; and we give the following estimates as the basis of the faith that is in us:

STATES CERTAIN TO VOTE FOR McCLELLAN.

California	5	Missouri	11
Delaware	3	New Jersey	7
Illinois	16	New York	33
Kentucky	11	Pennsylvania	26
Maryland	7	Oregon	3
Minnesota	4		
Total			126

But the administration may put a forcible stop to elections in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware; so it becomes a question [illegible] states which will probably vote the Democratic ticket. That there are such will be seen by the following list:

STATES WHICH WILL PROBABLY VOTE FOR McCLELLAN.

Connecticut	6	Rhode Island	4
Indiana	13	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
New Hampshire	5		
Total			49

STATES CERTAIN FOR LINCOLN.

Iowa	8	Massachusetts	12
Kansas	3	Vermont	5
Maine	7		
Total			35

STATES WHICH MAY GO FOR LINCOLN.

Michigan	8	Rhode Island	4
New Hampshire	5	Wisconsin	8
West Virginia	5		
Ohio	21	Total	51

Thus it will be seen that if Lincoln carries the doubtful Republican, as well as the certain Republican states, he will still fall short of the needed 116 votes.

It is easily demonstrable that the same per centage of increase of this fall's vote in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, as compared with last year, will give us all the States in November, save those indicated above as being certain for Lincoln.

Although, in all human probability General McClellan will be honestly elected President on the 8th of November next, still there is so large a margin of doubt, that Democrats cannot afford to consider the matter settled. All hands must turn to with a will in the brief three weeks before us. One earnest and determined effort will make assurance of victory doubly sure.—*World.*

John Cessna.

The voracious CESSNA in his biographical sketch of his political meanderings, on Thursday night last, stated that all the patriotic blood in his veins was fired when Fort Sumter was fired on. He did'nt know how much of a patriot he was until that event developed it in all its magnificent proportion. It is very strange that with all his newly developed patriotism stirred up to such a degree of ebullition, he never once thought of rushing to arms to defend his country! Not he—Fort Sumpter might be fired on, but John Cessna—never. John is one of those lip-patriots, very willing to do the talking if other men will do the fighting. His patriotism is of the cheap and frothy sort—he is ready to accept any office, in any party, with a round salary attached, for the *good of his country*, be it understood; but it is no part of his business to interpose his precious carcass between a bullet and the Old Flag. There are too many *paytriots* of the Cessna stripe now-a-days, and "that's what's the matter."—*Valley Spirit.*

Raid in Maryland.

A rebel cavalry force made a raid into Maryland, captured Poolesville, and after plundering it destroyed the town. Mosby and his men captured a train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and relieved the passengers of money, gold watches and even some of th[illegible] was no [illegible] ing apparel. Mosby told them [illegible] ordered by [illegible] help for it; that it was a raid to carry those [illegible] his Government, and he [illegible] orders out to the [illegible]

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—The venerable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, breathed his last at his residence, in Washington city, on the evening of the 14th inst. He belonged to the old race of lawyers and politicians, who, distinguished for their talents, learning, integrity and dignity, gave our courts of Justice and Halls of legislation an elevation, which commanded the respect, nay, the veneration of the civilized world.

Judge Taney was born in Calvert county, Maryland, in 1777, and after graduating in College commenced the study of law in Anapolis, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. Shortly afterward he removed to Frederick, where his truly logical mind and habits of inveterate study, soon placed him, in the estimation of his colleagues, at the head of the jurists at the bar there and in that vicinity, though that section of the country could boast some of the ablest lawyers in the State, in the days of Chase and Martin. In 1822 he removed to Baltimore, and was followed by the high reputation he had acquired in Frederick. There he remained in the successful practice of his profession, till called by President Jackson, to take a seat in his Cabinet as Attorney General.

In that capacity he advocated the removal of the deposits; and on the dismission of Duane, he was transferred to the Treasury Department. In this office, in conformity with the principles he previously supported, he issued an order for the gradual removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States. The following Congress, in accordance with law, received one of the ablest state papers, since the days of Hamilton, with which it had ever been enlightened by an executive officer, in which the Secretary justified his conduct in an argument beyond the reach of rejoinder.

After the lapse of some months, he was, on the death of Judge Marshall, placed by Jackson on the bench of the Supreme Court. No one has ever doubted that he was a worthy successor to the great Virginian. Though his authority will be frequently quoted on judicial decisions, he will be best and favorably known among the people as the author of the learned and unanswerable opinion on the Dred Scott case.—*Constitutional Union.*

Wendell Phillips, the disunionist of twenty years standing; William Lloyd Garrison, the original John Brown Abolitionist, who thinks the Constitution is "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell;" Thaddeus Stevens, who said "God forbid, that we should have the old Union again;" Horace Greeley, who called the national flag "a flaunting lie;" John P. Hale, who voted to receive a petition in favor of the dissolution of the Union; Senator Lane, of Kansas, who said "the Union was played out;" Silas M. Clarke, Treasury note printer and keeper of the Treasury Harem; Jos. Howard, Jr., the Presidential proclamation forger; Isaac Henderson, ex-Navy Agent of New York, out on bail on the charge of defrauding the Government; and all the shoddyites swindling contractors, and public plunderers, are enthusiastically supporting "HONEST OLD ABE," and, 'CONSTITUTIONAL' ANDY JOHNSON.—*Age.*

The Abolitionists are very fond of calling Democrats "triators" and saying that "they rejoice over every Union defeat." We don't know that we ever heard a Democrat wish that our [illegible] WITH BLOODY HANDS TO HOSPITABLE GRAVES" in an enemy's country. If there was a "traitor of that kind to be found in the Democratic party Old Abe would certainly have hunted him out and bestowed upon him a FOREIGN APPOINTMENT for his 'loyalty.' Such is his appreciation of loyalty and such his reward for those who wish ill luck to our army.

Bad News from the West.

The military news from Tennessee and Georgia is really alarming, and may forebode the greatest disasters of the war. Secretary STANTON'S dispatches have served to put those who believed them into a sort of fool's paradise, as he tried to convey the impression that the rebellion, especially at the West, was on its last legs, and would soon be dead and buried. But it now seems that the rebel army in Northern Georgia has vitality enough to be on the offensive, and that the situation of affairs is extremely critical. The following are the salient points in the recent military news from the West:

1. That the rebels have actually possession of portions of the line of railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and that consequently the federal army at the latter point is cut off from its communication with the North.

2. That the rebels are in large force at Dalton and are besieging Chattanooga, which, at last accounts, was defended by a force of negroes, who were expected to be able to hold out.

3. That General SHERMAN was in Nashville, unable, at last accounts, to get back to his army, which would, therefore, be without the benefit of his presence, abilities, and experience.

It will be remembered that the Richmond papers have been predicting and expecting great things of a movement of Hood to Sherman's rear, and that Jeff. Davis, in his famous Macon speech, confidently predicted disaster to the Union arms at Atlanta, and his remarks throughout were in anything but a boasting or hopeful tone.

One of the worst features in this case is the fact that General Sherman seems to have been deceived. In his last dispatch made public by the War Department, he speaks of Hood as on the retreat to Decatur and Rome, whereas the rebel army seems to have swung around to the north, right in the line of his communications, which at last accounts they held.

The Missouri news is also very bad. Price seems to have everything his own way, and the people of Kansas are now so much alarmed for their own borders that the militia are to be called out.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

One tea spoonful of Radway's Read Relief in a wineglass of water, taken on rising in the morning and repeated every three hours will break up this formidable complaint. This remedy is a better safeguard against Fever and Ague, Billions Fever, and all other Fevers, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, than all other medicines. One dose has frequently expelled the Ague and Fever poison from the system. In case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria Influenza, Hoarseness, Colds, Strains, Sprains, Cramps, Spasms, swollen Joints, Lameness, Spinal Complaints, there is nothing in the world that will relieve the patient so quick or cure so rapidly as Radway's Ready Relief.—Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

—MARRIED—

RICHEY—GRIFFITH.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Union township, on the 25th ult., by Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. Josiah Ritchey, of Greenfield tp., Blair county, to Miss Caroline Griffith, of Union tp., Bedford co.

—DIED—

BERKHIMER.—In St. Clair township, on the 19th ult., Peter Berkhimer, aged 30 years, 9 months and 28 days.

CROYLE.—Sept. 28th, Anna Margaret Croyle, aged 9 months and 23 days.

Notice to the Stockholders of the Connellsville & Southern Pennsylvania Rail Way Company

An election will be held for a President and Directors of the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Rail Way Company," at No. 238 Seventh & 3rd St., in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 10th day of November, A. D., 1864; at 3 o'clock, P. M.

S. L. Russell, W. J. Baer,
Alex. Stutzman, John Cessna,
G. W. Householder, A. King,
R. D. Barclay, C. W. Ashcom,
Job Mann.

Oct. 21, 1864.—3t. Commissioners.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Josiah S. Elder, one of the children and lineal descendants of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., presented a petition setting forth that the said Robert Elder, lately died intestate leaving a widow named Hannah, and issue ten children to wit: the petitioner, (Josiah Elder,) Mary intermarried with John Eartenbaugh, Henry S. Elder, William S. Elder, Isaac Elder, Daniel S. Elder, Robert S. Elder, Matilda Elder and Elizabeth Elder, a minor; that said intestate died seized, in his demesne as of fee, of, and in, a certain lot or parcel of land, adjoining lands of Carper's heirs, A. Bossler, M. Geatner, Dr. Charles Oteig, Daniel Smith and Jacob Smith, containing ninety four acres more, or less, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c; which said inquest, or writ of partition was awarded according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed, to hold an inquisition, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 16th day of November, A. D., 1864, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's office, Oct. 12, 1862. Sheriff.
October 21, 1864.—4t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will be sold at public outcry, on the premises on

Wednesday, the 16th day of November next,

at the late residence of Abram Sill, late of Bedford township, dec'd., the following valuable tract of land situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Michael Holderbaum, Adam Summell, Thomas Imler and Samuel Reighart and others, containing about 108 acres, having thereon erected a two story frame house and log barn. The greater part of the land is cleared, part good meadow, and good running water and an orchard thereon.

—ALSO—

a tract of mountain lands containing about 95 acres within one and a half miles of the Morrison tract. Also sundry articles of house-hold furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.—Terms Cash on confirmation of sale by the Court.

MARY SILL,
October 21, 1864. Administratrix.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, in Hopewell township, on *TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, next,* that large and valuable farm of which Jacob Fluke died seized, containing 248 acres and 110 perches of limestone land, about three-fourths of which is cleared and under fence, the balance being well timbered. The farm land is in a high state of cultivation, with water in every field. The improvements are a LARGE FRAME HOUSE, BANK BARN and other useful buildings, also, a good tenant house on one end of the place, also, an orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm adjoins Wm. Gorsuch, Eli Fluke's heirs, David Poderbaugh, Stephen Weimer and others, and is about two miles from the town of Hopewell.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be secured in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, he paying her the interest annually, the one-third of the balance at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of J. Fluke, dec'd.
October 21, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed to make distribution under the will of John Shreeves, dec'd., of the balance in the hands of his Executor, S. L. Russell, Esq., will attend for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 2d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, of said day, at which time and place, all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

JNO. MOWER,
October 21, 1864. Auditor.

BUYERS—

Of Merchandise are respectfully informed that we have

Reduced

prices on all goods, to correspond with the

Great Decline East!

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Bedford, October 14, 1864.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Board of Bedford Township School District, wish to employ eleven teachers competent to take charge of the Schools of the District for the ensuing school term. The Board will meet at the house of J. J. Shoemaker, in the Borough of Bedford, on the last Saturday of October inst., when those wishing employment are requested to attend.

By Order of the Board,
Oct. 14, 1864.—3t. JOHN BROWN, Sec.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber upon the Estate of Henry Mowry, late of Juniata township dec'd., by the Register of Bedford county, notifies all persons indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK MOWRY,
October 14, 1864. Administrator.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 29th day of October, 1864, at one o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: Fifty-five acres of land, part of the real estate of defendant in Union township, adjoining lands of Abraham Croyle, Tho's [illegible] Clarr's heirs and other lands of [illegible] King, Simon [illegible] log house and log barn thereon erected, with an apple orchard thereon, about 20 acres cleared. Taken in execution as the property of Michael [illegible] ant.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, October 7, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Defibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

A Card for the Suffering.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitter," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, and one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States Only by J. S. BUTLER, No. 427 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, postpaid!—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure in less than thirty days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address,

JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 16th day of November, A. D. 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. The following tracts or pieces of land situate in the said county of Bedford, the property of Samuel H. Tate Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd., viz:

No. 1. A tract of unimproved land situate in Monroe twp., adjoining lands of George Blankley's heirs and others, containing 37 acres.

No. 2. The one undivided half of a tract of land situate in West Providence twp., adjoining lands of George Smouse, Frederick Mench, S. J. Holler and others; containing 224 acres and 75 perches.

No. 3. A tract of land of Southampton township, adjoining lands of Jacob Conrod Jacob C. Mills and others; 20 acres cleared and under fence with a small log house, and log stable thereon erected, containing about 100 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land in Middle Woodbury township, adjoining lands of John Stonerook, Widow Croft and others; containing 20 acres, about 5 acres cleared, and under fence, with a small log house thereon erected.

No. 5. A tract of coal land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of Jacob Meyers, containing 50 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in East Providence township, surveyed on warrant of John Cavin, containing 406 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of George Harker, containing 436 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of William Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 9. A tract of land in the township of Broad Top, surveyed on warrant of Hannah Cavin, containing 402 acres.

No. 10. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Sarah Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 11. A tract of land in the township of Broad Top, surveyed on warrant of Isaac Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 12. All of S. H. Tate's interest in, and to a tract of land, situate in Bedford township, containing about 25 acres, about 20 acres cleared, and under fence with a 2 story frame house with kitchen attached, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Fetter, John S. Richey, and others.

No. 13. All the right title and interest of S. H. Tate dec'd., in, and to, one tract of land situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Adam Barnhart's heirs, Jonathan Diehl, Hugh Moore and others, containing 300 acres more, or less, about 125 acres cleared, and under fence with a 2 story log house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard. (known as the Stuckey farm.)

No. 14. The undivided half of the ore and mineral right of a tract of land situate in Liberty twp., in said county, adjoining lands of John Savage, Jacob Cypher and others. Surveyed on the warrant in the name of William Harris, containing 400 acres more or less.

TERMS.—Cash at confirmation of sale. Widows dower released, for further particulars inquire of Col. J. W. Tate.

H. NICODEMUS,
Bedford, Oct. 14, 1864. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at the late residence of Daniel Means, jr., deceased, the following valuable real estate, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, in Black Valley, six miles south of Bloody Run, containing 200 acres, more or less, with a good

PLANK HOUSE, LOG BARN,
A NEW SAW MILL,

and other out-buildings thereon erected, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, 30 acres of which is meadow, the balance of the land is well timbered. There is a small orchard thereon, a good spring of water, with a branch of Clear Creek running thro' the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

HENRY WHETSTONE, Adm'r.
October 7, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE
OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

There will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Colerain township, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864, the following described property, to wit: Three head of work horses, two colts, four head of milch cows, fourteen head of young cattle, thirty head of sheep, one four horse wagon, one two horse wagon, one buggy, horse gears, ploughs, harrows, threshing machine, one windmill, wheat, rye and corn by the bushel, hay, fodder, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M., of said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

WILLIAM INGARD.
October 7, 1864.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The unsettled state of the market, and the net cash prices charged us for all the goods we buy now, compel us, in common with other business men, to require CASH SALES. Hereafter, until business matters get into a more healthy condition, we must sell EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. In return for this favor from our customers, we promise them *GOODS at the very lowest CASH RATES.*

We are closing our books, our customers will please call and settle, all accounts are ready for settlement, and we are determined to close them.

We remain, truly, your friends,
G. BLYMYER & SON.
October 7, 1864—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Charles Koons, late of Bedford township, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ADRIEL KOONS, Administrator.
Bedford, Sept. 30, 1864.

IMPORTANT
Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,

Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President
Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

CIRCULARS containing full information sent FREE on application to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

FALL STOCK FALL
NOW IN STORE
1864. 1864.

WE have just received a handsome assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing Prints, Delaines, Mohairs, Alpacas Bombazines, Plaid, Striped and Plain Jaconett and Cambrics, Collars and Sleeves in Sets, Hoop Skirts, best Makes and Latest Styles, Ginghams, Table, Diapers, Tickings, Canton Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Ready Made Coats and Vests.

Hosiery and Gloves,
Scarf and Neck Ties,
Linen and Paper Shirt Collars
and Fronts, Hats Every Style,
Color and Quality. Boots
and Shoes in Great Variety.
Made to Order, Call and See
them they Speak for themselves.

Groceries,

Prime Rio coffee, Extra fine young Hyson, Imperial and Bolong Teas, Prepared and Essence of Coffee.

Syrup, Rice,

Chocolate, Spices, Chewing Tobacco and Segars of Choice Brands,

QUEENSWARE,

Salt, Mackerel, &c., Together with a great variety of other goods, to which we call the early attention of buyers.

TERMS *CASH*, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

BEDFORD, September 16th, 1864—tf.
G. R. & W. OSTER.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Lewis Estrighs, father and heir at law of Christian Estright deceased, who had by deed and release become the owner of the shares of six of the heirs of David Kelly late of Liberty township, dec'd., to wit: John, Julian, wife of Daniel Grace, since dec'd., Elizabeth, wife of James Bowser; Catharine, wife of Bartlebaugh; Susan and William, presented his petition to the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, setting forth that the said David Kelly, dec'd., intestate, leaving a widow, Catharine, surviving him, and issue in addition, Sarah, wife of John Grace; Martha, wife of Wm. Miller; now dec'd., leaving no issue; and Mary, wife of Samuel Medary, and seized in his demesne as of fee, of, and in a certain tract of land, situate in said township of Liberty, containing one hundred acres, more or less, seventy-five acres cleared, and under fence, having thereon erected a house and barn, and apple orchard, adjoining lands of the Hopewell Company, and John McClain; and praying the Court for an inquest to make partition of said premises, to and among the heirs, &c., which said inquest, or writ of partition was awarded according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, to me directed. I will proceed to hold an inquisition on the premises on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1864; when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Sept. 30, 1864. Sheriff.

Examination of Teachers

Will take place as follows:—Hopewell township, Thursday, October 6, at Dashers.
Broad Top, Friday, October 7, Hopewell.
Liberty, Saturday, Oct. 8, Stonerstown.
E. Providence, Thursday, Oct. 13, Householder's.
Bloody Run Borough and West Providence, Friday, October 14, Bloody Run.
Monroe, Saturday, October 15 Rock Hill.
Bedford Borough and Township, Thursday, October 20, Bedford.
Snake Spring, Friday, October 21, Bald Hill.
Colerain, Saturday, October 22, at School House near Philip J. Shoemaker's.
South Woodberry, Monday, Oct. 24, New Enterprise.
Middle Woodberry, Tuesday, October 25, Woodberry.
Union, Wednesday, October 26, Mowry's Mill.
St. Clair, Thursday, October 27, Eight Square.
Schellsburg Borough and Napier, Friday, October 28, Schellsburg.
Juniata, Saturday, October 29, Buena Vista.
Harrison, Monday, October 31, Buffalo Mills.
Londonderry, Tuesday, November 1, Bridgeport.
Cumberland Valley, Wednesday, November 2, at Centreville.

Special examination for all who can not attend any of the above examinations, Saturday, November 5, at Bedford.

All examinations will begin at *precisely* 9 o'clock, A. M., and those wishing to be examined *must be present promptly* at that time.

J. W. DICKERSON,
September 23, 1864. Co. Superintendent.

NOTICE.

The notes and papers of Jacob Broadstone, have been left in my hands for collection, persons knowing themselves indebted to the said Broadstone will call and settle the same, otherwise they will be collected according to law.

CHARLES FAXON, J. P.
Saxton, October 7, 1864—2m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Bartholomew Dively, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB G. DIVELY, Ex'r.
September 23, 1864—6t.

A NEW SENSATION
At Cheap Corner.

J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best Stores in the County, and is able now to offer

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,

[illegible] *great rise in prices,*

all bought before the [illegible]

and will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
September 8, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the *TUESDAY* (8th) *DAY OF NOVEMBER*, 1864, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

TWENTY-SIX PERSONS to be Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Notice is hereby given,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

[illegible] relating to elections of this Commonwealth, passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the U. States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance [illegible] calling is within the district, and that [illegible] of his lawful [illegible] the district for the purpose [illegible] he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 2d day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford,
September 2, 1864.

Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"[illegible] physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration on the estate of John A. Roby, late of Bedford township, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said dec'd., will make known the same without delay, to

JOSEPH W. TATE,
Bedford, Sept. 30, 1864. Administrator.

WM. HARTLEY'S FARMERS' COLUMN.

To the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining Counties:

I offer the best selection of "Farm Machinery in the world." Having a practical knowledge of farming, and being acquainted with the best and latest improvements, I am confident that my selections will give satisfaction, at any rate I am willing TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY and WARRANT all machines to work and be as represented. Besides I furnish many machines *delivered* at the *price at which they are retailed at the place of manufacture.*

"The Farmer Mower."

IS MADE OF IRON AND STEEL

Weighs but 570 lbs., cuts 4½ feet swath. Has a flexible hinge cutter bar, two driving wheels. No weight on horses necks. Each horse has but 100 lbs. to pull in cutting.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE NOW OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE.

Is warranted in full—and challenges the world.

I have already sold nearly one hundred of these Mowers, and can get but a few more.

Price $120 00, delivered in Bedford—Farmers must order soon to secure machines.

Willoughby's Gum Spring

Grain Drills,

also on hand and for sale at Carlisle prices.

These drills are now

"MASTER OF THE FIELD,"

Sow Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, &c.,

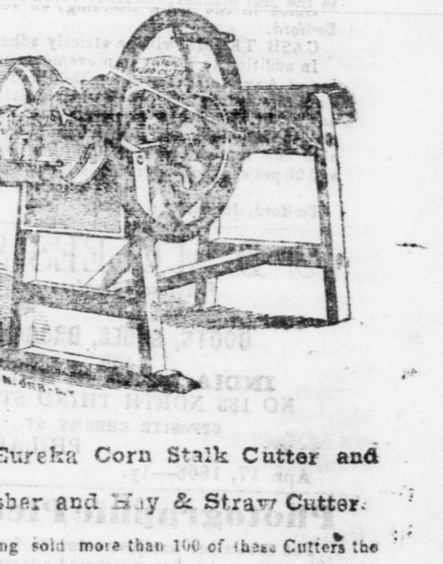
Measure the Ground, and break no Seed.

Thousands already in use and everybody pleased.

Send in your orders soon, as I have but 50 of them.

30 Green Castle Grain Cradles

now on hand. The last of these celebrated Cradles that can be got, as the *makers intend moving west.*



The Eureka Corn Stalk Cutter and Crusher and Hay & Straw Cutter.

Having sold more than 100 of these Cutters the past winter, in this and adjoining counties, they need no praise. Ask your neighbors who have them.

Keystone Cider Mills,

Portable Farm Mills,

which will grind all kinds of grain by horse power,

APPLE PARERS, SCYTHES & SNEDS,
GRINDSTONES, &c., &c.

Hardware of all kinds.

NAILS, IRON, PAINT, OIL, &c., &c.

My stock of Hardware was bought at old prices, in great part, and I offer much of it

AS LOW AS EVER.

MY STOCK IS COMPLETE,

and I will always endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage.

Terms in all cases CASH, unless otherwise agreed.

☞ Farmers wanting Machines, of any kind, must remember that goods of all kinds are constantly advancing, and the sooner their orders are given the better for them, as Farm Machinery will soon advance in proportion to the rise of material, labor, &c.

WM. HARTLEY.
May 20, 1864.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—WARRANTED IN ALL CASES. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system.—Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c., all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York,

Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 4, 1863—1ysc

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

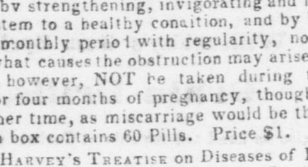
DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.

☞Sold by all the principal druggists.
December 4, 1863—1ysc.

C. N. HICKOK



DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c.,

taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1864—1y.

CALL AT

THE NEW STORE.

MRS. SAM'L. H. TATE has received a handsome assortment of

CLOAKS, MANTELS, and DUSTERS,—the latest style.

A large assortment of

SHAWLS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and FANCY GOODS,

which will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, and Flowers always on hand.

Don't forget the "NEW STORE," North East corner of the Diamond.

Bedford, Sept. 16, 1864.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS

NO STRAINING,
NO GRIPING.
NO TENESMUS.
NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.
BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills, possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL,
SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN,
INVIGORATE,
And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combinations.

They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sudorific.

AS EVACUANTS,

They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rheubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas or Kidneys, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Erysipelas or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever,

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS WILL PURGE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as lobelia or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING,

or other unpleasant symptoms. There are no other purgative pills in the world that will secure this desideratum.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

Complaints,
Constipation,
Congestion,
Heart Disease,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder,
Disease of Liver,
Billiousness,
Typhus Fever,
Ship Fever,
Malignant Fever,
Loss of Appetite,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Palpitations,
Scarlet Fever,
Bilious Fever,
Jaundice,
Congestive Fever,
Sleepiness,
Gen'l Debility,
Dimness of Sight,
Fits,
Lown's of Spirits,
Quinsey,
Dyspepsia,
Measles,
Melancholy,
Hysterics,
Amenorrhoea,
Fainting,
Dizziness,
Retention of Urine,
Rush of Blood to the Head,
Obstructions,
Dropsy,
Acute Erysipelas,
Headache,
Bad Breath,
Inflamation of the Intestines,
Apoplexy,
Enlargement of the Spleen,
Scurvy,
Whooping Cough,
Worms,
Bad Dreams,
Pleurisy.

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in six days; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——th's, A——r's, and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me.

STEPHEN BENNETT, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.

C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,
PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

Are the results of inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, induced by drastic pills—these imperfect pills, instead of being dissolved by the chile, are carried to the lower bowels, and induce a peristaltic movement or evacuation by their irritation — *hence the straining, cramps, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that patients undergo who take these imperfect pills.*

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM.
COATED WITH GUM:
COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, are free from taste or smell, can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from colds, if exposed to wet or damp weather after taking these pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

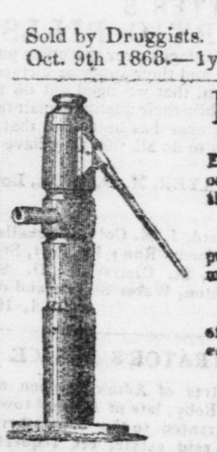
Have secured a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of Inflammation of the Bowels, Paralysis, &c., after Croton Oil, Harlem Oil, injections and other means completely failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all obstructions, and secure a free passage. Directions for use are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and Store-keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with *fresh* and new made Pills. As each box is enclosed with a Steel Engraved Label, take none others.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.
Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

PUMPS!!!



I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted, at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

June 10, 1864.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

Save your Children. No child need die of croup if this syrup is used in time.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, backing cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle, at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Pole-evil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

HOGS HORSES CATTLE CATTLE HORSES HOGS

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 15—1y

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "*Iron Constitution.*"

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.

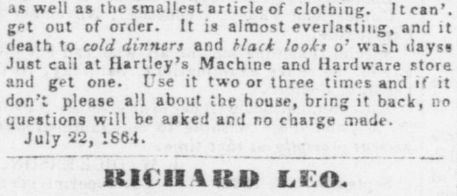
Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.

No Family should be without it.

ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers.
May 13, 1864—eowly.



53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a "*Universal Clothes Wringer*" can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good *COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER*, is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed-clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* o' wash dayss Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

LUMBER.

200,000 FEET OF ASSORTED LUMBER for sale at Glen Savage Mills.

WANTED—Teams to haul lumber to Bedford, &c. For particulars call at my residence or at Reed & Schell's Banking house, in Bedford.

THOMAS C. GARRETT.

July 29, 1864—3m.

Wool Wanted.

Highest price in cash paid for WOOL.

May 27. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES.

FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.

Has information never before published.

Sent *free* in a sealed envelope for TEN cents.

Address Dr. STANFORD,
Box No. 4,652 New York P. O.

July 8, 1864—3m

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniata and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

Mar 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public.

JOHN DELL.

Six Mile Run, June 17.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

C
P O
A R
E N
H E
C FARQUHAR'S R

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED.

We are now receiving at "Cheap Corner" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

To the Ladies.

Call and Examine our Stock of

CALICOES,	BALMORALS,
DELAINES,	HOOP SKIRTS,
ALPACAS,	RIBBONS,
CUFFS & COLLARS	SHAWLS,
HEADNETS,	HATS,
COMBS,	VEILS,
TRIMMINGS,	HOSIERY.

Gentlemen,

Come and see our Assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
SATINETTS,	PANTS,
CASSIMERES,	VESTS
JEANS,	BOOTS,
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SHIRTS,
MUSLINS,	NECKTIES,
DRILLS,	SUSPENDERS.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, and Spices of every kind.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Congress, Flounders, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Having adopted the "Cash System," we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864.

Come and Settle.

I desire and must have all accounts on my books settled either by note or cash within 60 days. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

Bedford, July 8, 1864.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid LIVERY STABLE is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Spring and Summer Goods,
JUST ARRIVED
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAPSTORE,
NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker

Bedford, June 17, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA

November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL [illegible]N UMBRELLAS
Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1[illegible]

[illegible]E'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

[illegible] Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.